

# THE WEEKLY YAZOO CITY WHIG

By Mrs. Harriet N. Prewett.

YAZOO CITY, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1854.

Vol. 18.—No. 41.

## YAZOO CITY WHIG JOB OFFICE.

We have just received a large assortment of the latest styles, and are now prepared to print, in the neatest manner, Circulars, Posters, Ball Tickets, Cards, &c., &c., with promptness and despatch.

## NEW-ORLEANS CARDS.

**WRIGHT, WILLIAMS & CO.**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
NEW ORLEANS.

I continue to ship to this House, and will be always ready and willing to make liberal cash advances on consignments to them, and will also furnish plantation supplies, &c., P. O'DONNELL, Yazoo City, Oct. 8, 1852. 13-14.

## NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND OAP WARE HOUSE SE.

**DAVID TAYLOR & CO.,**  
(Late Taylor & Rayne.)  
**SIGN OF THE RED BOOT**  
25 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET.  
N. B. R. W. Rayne still continues at the old stand. Jan 27, '54. 29-1y.

H. D. M'GINNIS. T. J. CARVER.  
SOUTH-WESTERN BOOK STORE.

**M'GINNIS & CARVER.**  
Successors to John Ball.  
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,  
36 CAMP STREET,  
Dec 23-53-1y. NEW ORLEANS.

**R. K. LAUGHLIN,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING  
MERCHANT,  
NO. 148, CARONDELET ST.,  
Between Hevia and Poydras streets,  
NEW ORLEANS, La.  
February 3, 1853. 30-1y.

**THOS. HENDERSON & PEAL,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NO. 119 COMMON STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.

**CURRY & PERSON,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND COTTON FACTORS,  
No 48, CARONDELET STREET,  
New Orleans.

**A. F. COCHRAN & CO.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
And Importers of Foreign Fruits  
Nuts, &c.,  
And Agents for the "American Crystal"  
Powder Company,  
No. 37, GRAVIER ST. NEW ORLEANS.  
HAVE always on hand, Oranges, Lemons,  
Figs, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Pecans, Filberts,  
Raisins, Almonds, Fruits in Juice and Brandy,  
and every variety of Foreign and Domestic  
Fruits.

**ALSO,**  
Agents for the sale of Carolina Seed Peas.  
Dec 23, 1853. 24-1y.

**CHILTON & PERKINS**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
36, CAMP STREET,  
Feb 3, '54. 30-1y. New Orleans, La.

**W. A. HANNEY & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
French and American  
**HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS**  
AND STRAW GOODS,  
No. 47, Common Street, New Orleans.  
dec. 23, 1853. 24-1y.

**R. PRITCHARD & CO.**  
COTTON FACTORS AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
55 CARONDELET STREET,  
dec. 23-1y. NEW ORLEANS.

**W. A. VIOLETT & CO.,**  
GROCERS,  
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding  
MERCHANTS.  
21 AND 22, NEW LEVEE STREET,  
dec. 23, 24-1y. New Orleans.

**J. C. SMITHER & CO.**  
GENERAL GROCERS,  
No. 16 Canal and 15 Crossman Streets,  
NEW BUILDINGS,  
Between the New Custom House and the  
Ferry, NEW ORLEANS.  
december 23, 1853. 24-1y.

**C. Yale, Jr. & Co.,**  
27 MAGAZINE STREET,  
New Orleans,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers  
IN PAINTS AND STAINING OILS.  
ALSO,  
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC STRAW GOODS.  
Merchants visiting the city are respect-  
fully invited to call and examine our stock  
before purchasing.  
January 6, 1854. 26-1y.

## NEW ORLEANS CARDS

**ROBERT L. ADAMS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
67 GRAVIER STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
November 25, 1853. 19-1y.

**McRAE, COFFMAN & CO.,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
AND  
General Commission Merchants,  
57 CARONDELET STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
August 22, 1853. 6-1y.

**BULLITT, MILLER & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 51 ST. CHARLES ST., COR. OF GRAVIER,  
New Orleans.  
dec. 23, 1853. 24-6m.

**RANDOLPH, GRAY & CO.,**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NO. 26, NEW LEVEE,  
sep. 9, '53. 9-1y. New Orleans.

## NEW ORLEANS CARPET WAREHOUSE.

**A. Brosseau & Co.,**  
Importers and Dealers in Carpeting,  
Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, &c., wholesale  
and retail.  
NOV. 15, 1853. 19-1y.

**JOHN T. HARDIE & CO.,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
No. 85 GRAVIER STREET,  
New Orleans.

**JAS. C. RUPERT,** Mobile, Ala.,  
**Geo. K. D. McLELAND,** Mobile, Ala.,  
**MARTIN S. CASSITY,** Wetumpka, Ala.,  
**S. T. HARDIN,** N. Orleans. Jan 6, '54-1y

**ROBERT DYAS.** WM. J. B. MASSIE.  
**DYAS & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
Nos. 139 & 141 MAGAZINE STREET,  
New Orleans.  
april 1, 1853. 38-1y.

**JUNIOR L. JOHNSON**.....JOHN SHERRY  
**J. L. JOHNSON & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
CROCKERY, WARE, GLASS,  
AND WESTERN PRODUCE,  
No. 82 Magazine, cor. Poydras st.,  
NEW ORLEANS.

**R. McLENNY & Co.**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 45 Carondelet street,  
ew Orleans

**JAMES WRIGHT.** A. J. WRIGHT.  
**A. J. WRIGHT & CO**  
COTTON FACTORS  
AND  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANTS  
NO. 37, CARONDELET STREET,  
2d door from Gravier Street,  
New Orleans, La.  
December 23, 1853. 24-1y.

**BRIDGE & BRO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
AND  
DEALERS IN  
Lime, Roman and American Hydraulic Cem-  
ent, Plaster Paris, Plaster Hair, Eng-  
lish and American Fire Brick, Fire Clay  
Sand, Marble Dust, Land Plaster, Tar  
Pitch and Rosin.  
83 GRAVIER STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
april 15, 1853. 40-1y.

**South Western Book Store.**  
56 Gravier Street, New Orleans  
**H. D. M'GINNIS,**  
[Successor to John Ball.]  
COUNTRY Merchants and others wishing  
Books or STATIONERY to sell again, are  
respectfully solicited to call and examine my  
large and valuable stock, which I am offer-  
ing very low.

A large collection of Theological, Standard  
Miscellaneous and School Books constantly on  
hand. All the new works of interest pub-  
lished in this country, received as soon as  
issued from the press. April 15, 1853-40-1y.

**WM. M. MILES.** DANIEL W. ADAMS.  
**MILES & ADAMS.**  
COTTON FACTORS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
No. 23, CARONDELET STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**ELEGANT CLOTHING FOR SPRING  
AND SUMMER.**

**Alfred Munroe & Co.,**  
34 MAGAZINE STREET, CORNER OF GRAVIER,  
Are now in receipt of their Spring and sum-  
mer stock of clothing, a of which is made in  
the best manner and most fashionable style,  
and from the choicest materials.  
They would also give notice to those in  
want of WHITE CLOTHING, that it is not too  
late to buy a good overcoat, for they have still  
on hand a complete stock of Heavy Goods  
which they are selling at great, reduced, prices.  
Boys' and children's clothing of all kinds.  
Furnishing Goods of every description.  
Trunks, carpet Bags and Umbrellas.  
India Rubber Articles, of every variety.  
THE PRICES ARE FIXED.  
**ALFRED MUNROE & Co.**  
34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,  
march 17, New Orleans, La.

## THE WHIG.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY  
Mrs. HARRIET N. PREWETT.

**TERMS.**  
The Whig will be furnished to subscribers  
as follows:

Three dollars if paid in advance,  
Four dollars if not paid within 6 months or  
Five if delayed until the end of the year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages  
paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

**Terms of Advertising.**

Advertisements are inserted at one dollar per  
square, consisting of ten lines or less, and fifty  
cents for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal deductions made to those who adver-  
tise by the year.

All proceedings of Lodges, and other bodies  
such as tributes of respect, charged for as other  
advertisements.

Proofs of publication of legal advertisements,  
only given when the money is paid.

Church notices or advertisement for a char-  
itable purpose, published free of charge.

Obituary notices of over one square charged  
as other advertisements.

All job work must be paid for on delivery.

Advertisements not marked as to the length  
of time to be inserted; will be published till for-  
bid and charged accordingly.

**COMMUNICATED.**

**Banks—Internal Improvements—  
The Past, Present and Future  
Policy and Prospects of  
Mississippi.**

It would be but a work of supererogation to  
enter into any elaborate defence by way of  
argument, to establish the propriety of a  
policy which has not only been acquiesced  
in, but actually adopted by twenty-six of the  
thirty-one States of the Union, as the fol-  
lowing table copied from Rhode's Bank Note  
list will show:

The State of Maine has	50 Banks
" New Hampshire	35 "
" Vermont	34 "
" Rhode Island	48 "
" Massachusetts	112 "
" Connecticut	61 "
" New York	272 "
" New Jersey	46 "
" Pennsylvania	38 "
" Delaware	8 "
" Maryland	12 "
" District Columbia	6 "
" Virginia	11 "
" N Carolina	8 "
" S Carolina	16 "
" Georgia	12 "
" Alabama	4 "
" Louisiana	8 "
" Tennessee	8 "
" Ohio	37 "
" Kentucky	8 "
" Illinois	22 "
" Michigan	6 "
" Indiana	17 "
" Missouri	1 "
" Mississippi	11 "
Total,	881

All of which States are of the elder born,  
except one (Wisconsin) of the fraternity.—  
The policy predominating in proportion to  
priority. The influence is thereby conclu-  
sive, that experience, the best of monitors,  
has decided in its favor. The State con-  
taining the largest number of Banks is N.  
York, viz: (27-). The next is Massachu-  
setts, which has 112; making in all 384.  
And it is a remarkable fact that with this  
"army of bankers," upon the arrival of a  
cargo of silks from any of the Chinese ports,  
neither of these moneyed sovereigns can  
make the purchase without the aid of the  
other. Continuing as they do a capital of  
some one hundred and fifty millions in Bank  
stock, double the amount contained in all  
the Share holding States together. And as  
the laws of trade and interest are of such  
binding force as to require the trader to buy  
and sell to the best advantage. Then of  
course the old threat of Southerners that  
they would buy their supplies in Southern  
ports must fall to the ground, with the ad-  
ditional reason that they were made under  
excitement and never intended to be execu-  
ted.

The State of Massachusetts in particular,  
contains a banking capital of 43,000,000,  
against which the State assesses a tax of  
one per cent, thereby paying a revenue of  
\$430,000, which enormous sum is annually  
deposited in her Treasury, being two-thirds  
of the sum required to defray the ordinary  
expenditures of her government. And it is  
a universally acknowledged fact, that Mas-  
sachusetts is the most prosperous common-  
wealth on the continent. This amount of  
revenue would not only carry on the govern-  
ment of the State of Mississippi, but leave a  
balance in her treasury of at least \$150,000,  
without taxing her citizens one cent.—  
Which amount, if subscribed as stock in her  
internal improvement projects, once in every  
year, would accelerate their progress incal-  
culably. Which, when completed, she  
could perfect her other schemes of humani-  
ty, by establishing Asylums for the bene-  
fit of the Deaf and Dumb, Blind and In-  
sane, at the same time assisting her Acad-  
emies and Colleges to their utmost neces-  
sities. Let us compare this statement with  
the facts as they exist now in the State of  
Mississippi. With her \$150,000,000 of  
shares, her proportionate amount of lands  
and live stock, which she keeps employed  
in each others mutual destruction, like "kil-  
lenny cats,"—beating and bruising on in  
one continual round like a blind horse in a  
bark mill,—producing \$15 or \$20,000,000  
of exports annually, which she is compelled  
to hawk and peddle about from market to  
market, not to be sold but to be sacrificed.  
By the time she is through with it, she oc-  
cupies the humiliating attitude of an Irish  
merchant we once heard of, who agreed to

thank his customers for their purchases, pro-  
vided they would thank him for the profits.  
Whereas, if she could but muster  
the courage (in conjunction with her sister  
States of the South) that inspired the Rus-  
sians when they applied the torch to Mos-  
cow, and consigned it to the flames, they  
would forever gag the voracious jaws of Ab-  
olition—startle the bristling lions of Wall  
street from their downy lairs, and cause the  
knees of those "nursaries of Despotism," the  
Barings and the Rothschilds to smite to-  
gether as did Belshazzars at the "hand writ-  
ing upon the wall," if not to strew the  
surface of the old world with waning dai-  
mons and crumbling thrones, while we with  
folded arms and

"Undismayed could o'er the ruin smile,  
And light our torch on Tyranny's funeral pile."

In short it would be a "funeral" to other  
species of homespun buffoonery, such for  
instance as Fifty-four Forty, or Eight;  
Thirty-six Thirty, or Throat; Foote, Fill-  
more, Free Soil and Fraud; Fuss and  
Feathers; Douglass, Demagoguism and  
Disunion; and last though not least, Nebras-  
ka, "Niggers" and the "North." All of  
which have run their respective careers of  
agitation, and have been justly consigned  
by an enlightened public judgment to an ear-  
ly grave, to be used only as "vulgarians."  
But we must be the indulgence of the read-  
er thus expatiating and confine ourselves to  
the text.

The first branch of the subject which we  
shall proceed to examine is to correct a popu-  
lar error which, from some cause or other  
has become very prevalent at least in Mis-  
sissippi, viz: That Banks and Democracy  
are antagonistic. (And when we use the  
name of Democracy we wish to be under-  
stood as using it in a general and not in its  
party sense,) neither is it our purpose here  
to make the charge of slander upon those  
who think differently with us, but shall con-  
tent ourselves with producing the proof. In  
the first place, it has long been the boast  
of certain sons of the old Dominion, that she  
never gave a Federal vote in her life. Yet  
her history shows that she has eleven  
Banks in successful operation. The notes  
of which are at a discount of only one per  
cent in the city of New York. Secondly,  
the State of New Hampshire, the land of  
our Pierces and Woodbys, has 35 Banks  
whose notes are at a discount of one-fifth of  
one per cent. in the same city; and whose  
limits comprise very few if any more square  
miles than five of the largest counties of the  
sixty in Mississippi. Thirdly, we shall  
now copy the following from a New York  
"Mr. William L. Marcy, Secretary of  
State of the U. S. has been elected a director  
of the Mechanics Bank at Albany, New  
York."

So much for the determined Paritan.—  
We shall now proceed to the examination  
of the "chivalrous Cavalier." The Charles-  
leston Courier, after having been duly  
sworn deposed: The new Banks in this city  
alone, yesterday, exclusive of Columbia  
shares in the Farmers and Exchange Bank,  
were taken to an amount exceeding four-  
fold, as we are informed, the capital stock,  
the books have been closed, as it is un-  
necessary for the Commissioners to avail  
themselves of their right to keep them open  
to-day and to-morrow. (Three days work  
done in one.) 13,618 shares were also tak-  
en in the "People's Bank of South Caro-  
lina," (the very people gone to Banking) in  
this city yesterday. The books will remain  
open this day and to-morrow. (One more  
left.) The subscriptions to the Exchange  
Bank of Columbia, were made with great  
eagerness. No less than 75,268 shares, re-  
presenting a capital stock of \$1,632,700 hav-  
ing been taken in this city alone. The char-  
ter however limits the capital stock to \$500-  
000, in 20,000 shares of \$25 each, (did  
you ever.) We will now proceed to quote  
the remarks, word for word, as well as our  
memory serves, of a distinguished democ-  
ratic leader, not only in Mississippi but  
formerly of South Carolina, who at the  
general election held in the month of No-  
vember, in the year A. D. 1849, was elect-  
ed to represent the people of the 3d. Con-  
gressional district of Mississippi in the fed-  
eral capital, whose devotion to democ-  
racy—the interest and rights of his adopted  
State and the South generally, no man dare  
question, for his country's history rises bold-  
ly up in his defence. Who after being duly  
sworn, deposed: "That opposition to Banks  
is only made a test of democracy in Missis-  
sippi and South Carolina, where there are  
not whigs enough to make mile posts along  
our Railroads, the Legislature has chartered  
sixteen Banks, all of which are in success-  
ful operation. There ought to be a Bank  
at Yazoo City, one at Vicksburg, and one  
at Natchez." And we might add, one  
each at Aberdeen, Columbus and Jackson.  
This distinguished patriot statesman and  
orator, was once President of a Bank in S.  
Carolina, and that too in the "Flush Times";  
when the issues of Bank notes were in pro-  
portion of about five to one coin, in circula-  
tion; which is not the case now, as we will  
at the proper time show. It is now a source  
of great pleasure and delight to recur to the  
incidents of the celebrated canvass between  
the distinguished gentleman alluded to  
above, and his formidable opponent. When  
he would, with such glowing eloquence,  
vindicate himself and his Bank from all im-  
propriety, and exultingly defy the world  
to produce the man who had ever lost a dol-  
lar by it. One other witness and we are  
done with the evidence. We are credibly  
informed, and that too by an eye-witness  
A native, to the manner born, of the Palm  
etio Sod, who, whenever he takes occasion  
to animadvert upon his fatherland descent,  
it is in such strains of elegant eulogy that  
he apparently betrays a reverence border-  
ing on idolatry, inasmuch that his audience  
are often led astray by the powerful influ-

ence of his logic upon their imaginations, to  
suppose, for the moment that heaven itself  
is but a South Carolina of a place. That  
the Legislature of South Carolina is contin-  
uing to charter Banks for the express pur-  
pose of circulating their issues in this State  
under the plea, which is an unanswerable  
one, viz: that the revenue to be derived  
therefrom would be transferred from the  
pockets of the people of the State of Missis-  
sippi to the Treasury of the State of S.  
Carolina. Such is not the case with South  
Carolina alone. But we find the Bank notes,  
(and there is not a moral doubt but that a  
vast amount of them are counterfeit.) One  
fact we well know, that there is a law in S.  
Carolina prohibiting their issuing under the  
denomination of five dollars, (and we can't  
go amiss for them here) of other States in  
circulation also. Thus it is we find that  
Mississippi is made the sewer of the very  
filth and offal of the institutions which she  
pretends to hold in such odious contempt,  
(though it is due to those States to say that  
their notes are at a discount of only from  
one to two per cent. in the city of New York,  
except Alabama, which reach as high as  
five. But the most glowing absurdity of  
the whole affair is, that this money is loaned  
here at the rates of twenty per cent. per an-  
num, as well as subject to a discount of one  
per cent. Making 21 per cent. to come out  
of the pockets of the people. Without any  
guarantee of its being genuine, or that the  
Bank itself is in a solvent condition, or that  
its charter has not expired. We are there-  
fore subject to all, aye, more than all the  
evils to which a Shipplaster army of inva-  
sion could subject us, without any advan-  
tages, from this fact, that 20 per cent. will  
not only break down every thing like en-  
ergy and enter prise, but is a swift method  
of impoverishing the laborer to enrich the cap-  
italists, which is contrary to every principle  
of law or equity. An opposite course of  
policy, however, would be productive of op-  
posite results. Taking it for granted that  
great advantage must accrue thereby. And  
we are not disposed to hazard our pitiful  
judgment by criticising the conduct of the  
people inhabiting twenty-six of the oldest,  
most experienced and most intelligent States  
of the Union. And from whose midst all  
our Presidents have been chosen. And this  
is what Mississippians boast of as a  
"hard currency," and it certainly has its  
right name in one sense, i. e. it is "hard"  
to get hold of, "hard" to keep, and some of it  
very "hard" to get rid of. The word "cur-  
rency" is derived from a Latin word, "curro,"  
to run, and with its o'e and a half and  
a half and two and a half strides it makes at  
times it would require a race horse, or a  
gazelle to keep pace with it.

But seriously speaking, a moral is here  
taught which is worthy of consideration,  
viz: Whatever may be the policy of the  
sworn lawgivers of any, but more especial-  
ly Republican governments, the people will  
spurn with scorn and contempt any meas-  
ure that is calculated to oppress them.—  
One fact is self evident that the commer-  
cial community of our State has been posi-  
tively exiled from her own borders—driven,  
Lazarus like, to seek the crumbs from the  
tables of the Dives of the other States,  
whose policy has been more liberal and  
righteous toward her citizens; and not like  
Mississippi, turned a deaf ear to their cries.  
It is nothing more nor less than a species of  
petty abolition, disgraceful to its authors, a  
wanton and unprovoked war upon her in-  
terests. A gross and insidious fanaticism  
as ever insulted a freeman or arraigned his  
liberties. A revival of the same old war of  
a science struggling in her defence of hu-  
manity, hunted the unwarrantable pers-  
ecutions of a corrupt ambition. The last bat-  
tle of which we hoped had been fought cen-  
turies since. But should these hostilities  
be again renewed, we hope that they  
may be driven by the rebuke of popular  
scorn and indignation to desecrate some oth-  
er soil than that which has been consecrated  
by heaven's high chancery, and sealed with  
the worlds best patriotism to the protection  
of man, in life liberty, and the pursuit of  
happiness, and has never yet been polluted  
by the foot prints of a despot. We are not  
unaware that the much abused doctrine,  
viz: that majorities must rule, might be  
attempted to be here introduced. But we  
must not suffer it to pass; unqualified mis-  
juris can only "rule" according to the strict  
"rules" of truth, reason and justice. And  
minorities have a right to require a rigid  
adherence of their actions thereto, or else  
agitation must inevitably ensue. Who  
denies justice and not those who demand  
it are responsible for the consequences.—  
The following beautiful quotation would not  
be in appropriate here.

"Even for that principle sublime, which  
weighs with even hand the rights and claims  
and interests of each; the only security for  
those of all; the steady point between two  
dire extremes, from which to deviate is ever  
to incline towards tyranny on the one part  
or towards license on the other."

But we are guilty of a digression, for  
which we shall beg a further indulgence of  
the reader, whose attention we shall invite to  
the closing remarks of this branch of the  
subject.

If it is democratic in South Carolina and  
anti democratic in Mississippi, to have Banks,  
we are inclined to think that those gentle-  
men (and really we disclaim all party allu-  
sions) who are such great sticklers for de-  
mocracy, its purity and consistency, have  
been something to do to reconcile this dis-  
crepancy. If one is right certainly the other  
is wrong. And further, it is calculated  
to give it a protean shape, which does not  
harmonize very well with principle. Not  
being the proper tribunal, however, to pass  
judgment upon this delicate question with  
all due deference to that final arbitrator of  
all intricate questions,—Experience,—we  
shall wave the subject. Reserving for our

elves the liberty of hazarding our reputa-  
tion as a prophet, that South Carolina will  
never exchange policies with Mississippi,  
so long as she has internal improvements to  
construct, children to educate, taxes to pay.  
And that Mississippi will follow her exam-  
ple not only for the reasons assigned above,  
but it is one of the characteristics of human  
nature to desire change (in more senses than  
one) as well as novelty. Besides a contin-  
ual persistence in a course of policy so sum-  
marily condemned by a majority so over-  
whelming as twenty six to one; (for mark  
you the other four States are barely or-  
ganized,) would subject its adherents to the  
unenviable appellation of "factionists," the  
line between whom and partisans Mr.  
Madison has very felicitously blazed out  
with the following significant land marks,  
viz: "A party has principles, but a faction  
has none." At the same time it is due to  
all political parties, to state that they are  
honest; 1st, because it is to their interest  
to be so. 2d, They have every thing to  
lose and nothing to gain by a contrary  
course.

The next branch of the subject to which  
I shall advert is that of paper "promises to  
pay." This is a hobby that the political  
jockeys of demagoguism delight to mount  
and spur it up to its utmost speed, and that  
too at the expense of the people, in ac-  
cordance with the old adage, "that a bor-  
rowed horse rides free," and exhorts with  
all the force that their narrowly contracted  
craniums and doubly contracted hearts could  
produce. The whole of which might be  
reiterated in the following summary:—  
"These are my views and these my sentiments,  
fellor citizens." Let us for a moment in-  
vestigate these paper promises to pay. In  
the first place, they are your individual  
notes, your officers, commissioners, court  
doctors, records, decrees, bills of sale and  
exchange, mortgages, deeds of trust, land  
titles as well as real estate, laws and consti-  
tutions; based upon the credit of individu-  
als, which credit is based upon property;—  
also your executions, death warrants, re-  
prieves, your accounts, your ledgers, your  
libraries, the telescope of the past from  
which we are taught "philosophy by ex-  
ample." The "press" and her advertise-  
ments; To "high mortals owe, all we be-  
lieve, and almost all we know. And "last  
though not least," the word of the Almighty  
himself, in his "promises" to man, is in-  
scribed on "paper." And with all due re-  
verence we would inquire of those paragons  
of punctuality and promptitude, why they  
do not with such rigidity present her is-  
sues for redemption? Are they afraid they  
will have to protest them, or are they afraid  
they will be cashed too promptly? (The  
latter, we fear.) So we find the whole ma-  
chinery of government, not only of man but  
of the Supreme Being himself, so far as re-  
lates to man, as well as the hedge with  
which it is enclosed, are not stamped on  
coin nor moulded in mint, but simply "pa-  
per" wheels and barriers. "Paper prom-  
ises to pay" are the only land marks be-  
tween "meum and teum."

Now, we ask you as friends and brothers  
to cease your objections upon grounds so  
untenable. Cease your governmental in-  
terference with private enterprises. In other  
words, [and we say it with no ill feelings]  
cease your "inhumanity to man," the count-  
less millions have certainly moved suffi-  
ciently long under the galling yoke of stupid  
oppression. In short your [not to say pol-  
icy] but impolicy, is not only murderous  
but suicidal. In addition to which, as we  
before remarked, you will find that there is  
wisdom and resentment enough always and  
all times among the people, independent of  
official authority, to evince or disregard any  
law which is repugnant either to their in-  
clinations or interest. To which fact we will  
avail ourselves of the present occasion to  
cite the reader several instances. It will  
be remembered that the Legislature of our  
State, has from time to time peremptorily  
refused to grant her citizens the commercial  
facilities that every State in the South,  
North and East, whose trade is anything  
to compare with ours, has granted to hers.  
And they, in disgust and defiance, have in-  
voked the aid of those States. The conse-  
quences are that we are subject to double  
the abuse to which banking institutions  
chartered by our own State, with the pro-  
per guards and restrictions thrown around  
them by wise, prudent and deliberate coun-  
cils could subject us; as we will endeavor  
to show. In the first place it has been the  
means of flooding our State with the Bank  
notes of other States. The disadvantages  
of which are so numerous our space will not  
justify their rehearsal, but must leave it to  
the experience and intelligence of the reader  
to make up the deficit. To the most prom-  
inent, however, we shall call their attention,  
viz: Notwithstanding we have ever reason  
to believe that the Specie would be paid  
upon these notes when presented at the  
proper place for redemption. Still there is  
no one here who is legally bound to do it.  
In the next place it has well nigh riven out  
of our State all the specie to which we are  
entitled and particularly the small change,  
from the fact that our staple exports will  
command the gold in any market on the  
habitable globe. Thus it will be seen that  
we have silently subjected ourselves to the  
great inconvenience and disadvantages of  
substituting foreign bank paper in lieu of  
our own specie, which is kept in those States  
to redeem those very issues, should they  
ever be so fortunate as to get back, a re-  
sult which is hardly probable. We think  
we may safely say the question answers it-  
self. We shall present the other side of  
the picture, viz: If these notes were issued  
by banking institutions of our own, char-  
tered according to the rules prescribed above,  
[Concluded on 24 page.]